NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

EUROPE.

LONDON, July 8 .- The Government announces that the six-penny system of postage between America and Fagland will be put into operation about the first of January, 1868.

BERLIN, July 8-Evening,-The States of the North German Confederation have accepted the plan of a tariff proposed by Prussia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8-Evening .- M. Ponsard, the drama-

Parts, July 8 .- It is said that the Emperor Napo leon charges the Church party of Mexico with the theath of Maximilian.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8 Noon.-The steamship Weser, Capt. Wenke, from New-York June 26, has arrived here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Landson, July 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 942. United States Five-Twenties, 73. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 79. Eric Railway Shares, 44. Afterneon.—Consols for money, 942; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 792;

Afterneon.—Consols for money, 942; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 792; Eric Railway shares, 44.

Evening.—Consols closed at 942 for money. American scarrities closed at the following rates: United States Five Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 79; Eric Railway shares, 441.

Erankytont. July 8—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77; for the issue of 1862.

Liverroot. July 3—Noon.—Cotton dull. Estimated saics to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 1944; Middling Orleans, 11d. Breatstuffs—Corn. 37/3 for New. White California, 13/9. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/9. Pens, 39/. Provisions—Pork, 75/. Beef, 120/. Bacen, 42/6. Lard, 47.6. Cheese, 64/. Produce—Pot Ashes, 31/. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1/3. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. Tallow, 43/6. Clover Seed, 41/. Rosm—Common, 6/9; Fine, 12/. Afternoon.—Cotton casier, but without quotable change in prices. Breaslstuffs without change. Provisions—Beef, 135/. Bacon, 42/. Other articles unchanged. Produce—Tallow, 144/. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. No-change in other articles. There is no Red Wheat or Clover Seed in the market here.

Evening.—The Cotton market has been irregular, but prices are not quotably lower. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 104/2. Middling Orleans, 11d. The market for Breadstuffs closed dull, but quotables are unallered. Corn, 37/3 for New Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 13/9 per cental. Barley, 5/4/9 for Produce is generally unchanged from the afternoon quotations. Beef, 126/, and Pork 76/per bld. Bacon, 42/. Lard, 47/6. Cheese, 61/. The market for Produce is generally unchanged, except Refined Petroleum, which has declined to 1/24/. Spirits steady at 5d. Rosin—Cemmon 6/9, and Fine 12/. Tallow, 44/. Spirits steady at 5d. Rosin—Cemmon 6/9, and Fine 12/. Tallow, 44/. Spirits steady at 5d. Rosin—Cemmon 6/9, and Fine 12/. Tallow, 44/. Spirits steady at 5d. Rosin—Cemmon 6/9, and Fine 12/. Tallow, 44/. Spirits steady at 5d. Rosin—

BY STEAMSHIP.

The royal mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Jadkms, which left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th of June, arrived here at an early hou

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SREFFIELD OUTRAGES-TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR PROSPECTS-PROBABILITY OF PENAL LEG-

The confessions of certain members of the Trades Unions at Sheffield, extorted by the examiners deputed to carry on the inquiry into the working of hose bodies in that unhappily notorious town, have ereated a profound sensation here. This, indeed, is natural enough when one considers for a moment what these confessions amount to. It has been proved beyond all question that almost the foremest man of the Unions in Sheffield, to whom all the funds of his own Society were intrusted, was in the habit of paying out of those funds for murderous attacks on men who had become obnoxious to their Union. On the one hand, this man Broadhead nover seems to have had any difficulty in finding bired other, the members of the Union, though at present there is no direct proof of their complicity in the overt acts (Broadhead having falsified his accounts in order to raise the necessary blood-money without having to give detailed explanations) clearly have allowed the terrorism to continue without any serious attempt to put it down. Looked at from whatever point of view we will this is by no means encouraging in the year of grace 1867. But however uninviting the prospect, it has to be faced, and, if possible, looked through and understood; and therefore, as I had occasion several times during last Autumn and Winter to call the attention of your readers to the exceedingly critical aspect of the labor question here while the cloud, to those whose attention had not been specially called to it, looked scarcely bigger than a man's hand, I should like to return to the subject, with your permission, now that the heavens are black with clouds, and the storm has burst upon us. It will be as much as those of us who have not lost our heads can do to prevent mischievous class legislation here against all combinations of workpeople formed for the purpose of keeping up the rates of wages. You are not at all likely to err in this direction; but, unless I am much misinformed, the same questions are asking for a solution in all your great centers of industry, and in any case I am sure shat the American people are anxious to know the truth as to all social problems which are being worked out in the old cradle of their race.

First, then, let me assure you that, so far as these acts of violence are concerned, we are rapidly improving : Sheffield is known as the place in all England where they are still rife, and even in that town public opinion has been steadily setting againt them for many years. This murder of Linley took place eight years since. The commission now sitting was in the first instance empowered to inquire only into ontrages which have happened within the last ten years. They have found no similar case within that period, and in order to enable them to prosecute their inquiry as to the next most recent case, not of murder, but of maining, their powers have had to be extended, and they are now inquiring into an attack on a man named Palmer, which occurred more than twelve years ago. It is true that during the same period there have been four or five instances of attempts to blow up the houses or workshops of persons obnoxions to the Trades Unions; but even this class of outrage is very decidedly on the decrease. During the last five years there have been only two cases of an aggravated character, whereas, in the previous tive years, there must have been seven or eight at least. and the proportion would increase rapidly the further the inquiry was extended backward. In other parts of England, trade disputes have for years lost their savage character, with the exception, perhaps, of those in the brick-yards near our great-cities, which, with us, are centers of lawlessuess. During the great strike last year, for instance, in the contand from districts of Northmaberband, there was no instance even of intimidation. In the Staturdshire lock out, intimidation to some extent was in lend used, but personal violence was almost unheard of, while in the very bitter contest which is still dragging on between the West End master tailors of London and their men, although numbers of the latter have been summoned before the Police Courts, the worst that has been proved against them is, that they have perseveringly watched the shops of the masters, and have used all means short of absolute violence to prevent men and women carrying away work. Moreover the best known Trades Societies have openly and vigorously set their faces against anything like intimidation for some years past. Indeed, they can well aiford to do this, for their organizations have become exceedingly powerful, and, whatever, may be said in the journals of the upper and

middle classes, they are recognized and obeyed by the great body of the artisans and laborers as the only efficient defense of their order against the undue influence of capital. As to the extent and power of these Societies, the inquiry now pending before the exaggerated. To the few persons who had studied the subject here, there is nothing new in the blue books which are rapidly following one another from Park-place, where the Commission sits. But John Bull has a persistent habit of shutting his eyes and ears obstinately against sights and sounds which are fortable classes the fact that in every branch of in dustry the hand-workers are organized in a compact body with the one great object of keeping up wages and shortening the hours of labor, comes as an exas perating and astounding revelation. They knew well nough that these Unions were widely spread, and becoming troublesome to masters and manufacturers generally, but their journals told them, and they had believed too readily, that strikes always ended in the defeat and ruin of the men, and that the masters. whenever they chose to do so, could easily break down the strongest Trade Society. They woke to find this faith a delusion, and that the balance of power is

tumbling in the scale, if indeed it has not already What, then, is to be the result of this awakening believe there is no more serious question for us, and I wish I could feel confident that it is about to be answered wisely and righteously. Fortunately there concerned, we shall have breathing time, and that nothing will be done while the indignation of the country is still hot from the disclosures at Sheffield. The Royal Commission is only at the threshhold of the inquiry having been occupied hitherto almost exclusively with the different branches of the building trade Thus they have as yet not even touched one of the largest and most important branches of the subject, I mean the extent to which foreign competition has ing off our trade. As Englishmen, auxious to build themselves houses, cannot export a plot of British soil to Belgium or Germany, and employ the masons and joiners of those parts, they must have the work done here at home by our own workpeople, if it is to be done at all, however unreasonable and extortionwhich must be heard, will probably last for another year, so that if the report is published by next June it will be as early as we can expect. The leaders of all the political parties seem to be agreed that there shall be no legislation till the report is out, as it is expected that there will be recommendations in it for amending the law. Thus we get breathing time, but after the breathing time, what then ! Well, I think there seems every chance of a strong effort being made to pass some stringent penal law against Trades' Unions. Should that effort be successful I cannot imagine a greater misfortune for England. We should be returning to the old class legislation of the times before the repeal of the Combination acts. In the year after the great pestilence of the black death, in the reign of Edward 1., our ancestors passed the first act for regulating the rate of wages and suppressing combination the system continued, and there are some 20 penal repealed them all, and made such combinations legal, secret, irresponsible societies into bodies recognized their business in the daylight. Something of the old taint no doubt still hangs about them, as these Sheffield outrages prove, but to recur to the old penal legislation would obviously intensify the evil a hundred fold, whereas if let alone it will speedily rely die out. I scarcely think any Parliament will try this on whatever panic there may be in the upper classes when all is known that can be known on the subject. Such a law if passed would either lead to a revolution, or, what would be far worse, for us in the end, such a wholesale emigration of all our best artisans and work-people as would leave En-

trophe! Then there are those who are very sanguine as to what arbitration legalized, and councils of conciliation answering to the French "conseils des re very cheering instances of the admirable working of such courts in several parts of England. At Nottingham in the lace and other kindred trades there has been no dispute for the last three years and more which has not been amicably adjusted by a board consisting of equal numbers f masters and men, with a borough magistrate-a Mr. Mundell—for chairman. In the carpet-weaving trade of the north of Yorkshire they boast of having had a similar system for 25 years, and no strike during the whole of that time. Other towns are sending to Nottingham for the rules of their Council, and in some of the larger trade associations, both of masters and men, it is now made imperative to members to appeal to arbitration before the Society will sanction a strike or lock-out. All this looks well, and one can be only thankful for every such sign of a wiser mind among our producers. At the same time, I fear the evil is too deep-seated to be radically cured in this way, though I would gladly see every possible help given to arbitration that legislation can give. If it could be made compulsory, no doubt the diffienlty would cease theoretically; but I have never yet heard a reasonable, practical plan for doing this The impossibility of enforcing penalties against men who have no property which may not be realized in 24 hours, whose habits have become migratory, and to a hom one town is the same as another for residerice, seem to me insuperable. And so we come back to the old mostrum, which I have often propounded in your columns, and which will suit the New World as well as the Old, though it is not needed with you as a matter of life and death-I mean of course partnerships of judustry, and associations of workpeople. These are increasing here with wonderful rapidity. I should not be surprised if an establishment in which payment by a share of profits in one form or another does not prevail, is not the rare exception in England this time 10 years-a blessed solution indeed, if we can only carry it out and one which, while it will give new life and hope to the working people of the land, will do no injury to laudiord or capitalist. A little careful legislation in this direction, giving increased facilities for all such combinations, is in truth all we want. With this the 'Fradas' Unions and Masters' Associations may be safely left to themselves, as organizations of the oast, which will fall to proces of themselves when

gland, without bone or muscle, a land of wealthy

people and paupers. [Heaven avert such a catas-

concerned, but he old sake's sake I hope you won't gradge as the strong hearts and arms which we shall be able to keep at bome. We give Lloyd Garrison a public breakfast next Saturday, which is going to be a notoworthy meeting. He seems wonderfully bright and fresh, and I trust will see many and prosperous days after his great life battle. STRAMSHIP CONNECTION BETWEEN PROLAND AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Mr. Graves asked whether any arrangements had been made, or were asked whether any arrangements and the conveyance between

the old antaconish has given place to more humane

and Christian raintions. When that films comes your

immigration will full off so facus these islands are

American provinces, on the expiration of the present contract with the Camard Company in December next. Mr. Hunt replied that arrangements were in progress, our none had as yet being completed.

Find the Later productes or Tark the Present of the VICE in 1887 proposed with the Boase of Commons, on the 28th of Jone, in 1899.

to Lord Eustice Cecil, Lord Stanley explained that it was originally the intention of the Vicercy of Egypt to lodge at Mr. Larkin's private house, but on hearing of that intention his Lordship made a communication on the part of the Government to his Highness, the result being that his Highness was to be the guest of the State, and be lodged at Claridge's Hotel.

In reply to Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General intitimated that the occupier of furnished lodgings will be admissible to the franchise under the Reform bill, provided such lodgings are of the clear annual value, if undurished, of £40 or upward. The House then went into Committee on the Representation of the People bill, and a clause was proposed to be added by the Attorney-General in reference to the mode of demanding rates, on which a discussion ensued, which gave rise to a remark able scene. The clause was proposed by the Attorney-General, in reference to the mode of demanding poor rates, in accordance with an arrangement mode on a former occasion with Mr. Demmat. It provided that every person should be put upon the register, even though he had not paid his rates, if the overseer had not made a demand for the rate in writing or print, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Roebuck took the lead in opposing the clause, arguing that the overseers might, under such a clause, entranchies all the "reable," as Mr. Roebuck made a demand for the rate in writing or print. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Roebnek took the lead in opposing the clause, arguing that the overseers might, under such a clause, enfranchise all the "rabble," as Mr. Roebnek called them, by simply neglecting to serve notices. Mr. Roebnek out-Lowed Lowe in his expression of dread lest the people should be curranchised by this clause. An amendment upon it was moved and negatived by a large majority. The clause, as every one thought, was about to be added to the bill after the division in its favor, when, with the despondent tone of a volunteer going on a forforn hope, Lord Cranborne made a final effort to defeat the proposition, and raised a discussion which, as it proceeded, led to extroardinary events. The Attorney-General opposed his own clause, and Mr. Hardy backed him; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in a dilemma so profound, that he could only extricate himself by saying that there was no full or clear understanding on the subject; but with what he called his own strict scrapulosity, he opposed his friends the Home Secretary and Attorney-General. He voted for the proposal, but it was defeated by a majority of two; though, as the right honorable genticman declared, he had, as far as he could in the hurry of a division, exerted himself in favor of its adoption. Mr. Gladstone declared the proceedings to be most extracredinary, and left it open for any one to call in question again the decisions of the House in Committee. At the evening sitting Mr. Chichester Fortescue brought forward a metion condemning the non-production of the Irish Reform bill, and a long and interesting discussion ensued.

A grand reference and the propess of the National

one in a Catholic church and the other in a Proestant. Catholics were not fire worshipers or
ollowers of Visinu, but they were Christians, and adnered to Christ and his tenching—to be the wife of one
nushand. Would to God that the judges of the land
were of the same opinion. The court below seemed
to think that there had been a case of collusion, but there
rould not be even a microscopical atom of suspicion of
rollusion in the case. She contended that she was entitled
this matter to as much consideration as Mrs. Forbes,
Was not the amolyance to her (the appellant) of being
liragged from court to court beyond all expression, espedaily when she had to defend her character against the
evolting immustions of Major Yelverton while see king to sally when she had to defend her character against the evolting insunations of Major Yelverton while seeking to move heriself his virtuous and lawful wife! The appelint ridicaled the idea of a judgment which provided that lajor Yelverton should not be examined on eath, lest he herid be obliged to speak the truth. He was the only erson who knew the facts of the case, and he ought to compelled to divuige them. With regard to Mrs. orbes, she should be glad if she might be allowed to ave an order for Mrs. Forbes to appear?

The Lord Chancellor—Certainly not at present; go on juth your case.

The Lord Chancellor—Certainly not at present; go on with your case.

The appellant said it was not her intention to weary their lerd-ships with a recital of her intertween safferings borise for years. She proceeded, however, to tell the tale of her sorrows, and went on to comment on the decisions of the other Scotch judges.

The Lord Chancellor, at 125 o'clock, said the case must be adjourned, as he was obliged to go to her Majesty's drawing-room. Meanwhile, their lord-hips would carefully read the indgeneauts. The case might be resumed at 105 o'clok to morrow (Friday).

At the close of the appellant's case the Attorney-General (with whom is Mr. Anderson) will state the case on behalf of Major Yelverton, the respondent.

The House of Commons was still engaged upon the details of the Reform bill.

TRADE REPORTS.

tails of the Reform bill.

TRADE REPORTS.

The British Board of Trady returns for May show for the first time this year an increase in the value of the exports in comparison with the corresponding month of 1865; this increase, however, is very slight.

A CHILLAN LONN.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. had issued a prospectus in London for a Chilian 7 per cent loan, representing rather more than £1,000,000 sterling, of which £183,000 had been subscribed in Chili. The issue price is £89 5/ per £100.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Derby was again suffering from an attack of gout.

of gout.

NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS IN THE WHITE SEA.

An Archangel telegram reports possibly 100 vessels lost in the White Sea. Six abandoned ships had been brought in. The crows were supposed to be on the Lapland coast in a deplorable condition. The British Admirally promptly decided to send two steamers to the resear.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The Paris correspondent of The London Globe says that the demand of the Government for 158,500,000 francs for the army and navy, presented to the Corps Legislatif, had eroduced a prefound impression on the public. It had done so on the Chamber also. In a financial point of view, it completely deranges the budget, and, accordingly, the discussion of that measure, which was fixed for Wednesday, was postponed to Saturday.

If reports from France may be relied upon, great activity prevails in all the Military Departments of the Empire. Indeed, it is said that, ever since the signature of the Luxemburg treaty, military preparations have been resumed on a large scale. The reorganization of the artillery, which was suspended, is now being carried on and great improvements have been effected in the "train" which will render the artillery service more perfect than formerly. In the infantry corps the officers are kept vary basy, all the trained soldiers are being sout to the reserve, where they are available at a moment's notice, and their places are being filled up by recruits, who are being drilled with the greatest care and activity.

A potition praying for the removal of the remains of Louis Philippe to France has been presented to the senate. The relition reads as follows:

Missiers is Sexisteurs: Louis Philippe L. King of the French, dled in England. He reposes in a forcism tund for group France, which he loved so match. He did not ben't utility first logist to send one of his sons to bring back the remains of the Emperor Napoleon f. It would be worthy of the sortection who how presides worthe destines of Prance to give to the ashes of this militarium to France. We demand that the remains of Louis Philippe shall be brought to France and for the Republic at Lemmapes and Valmy. During the is years that his reign lasted he secured to France the blessings of peace. He managed the public foreune with the strictest economy, and it was he who made Algeria French territory. In the times we live

crowd filled the streets in the vicinity anxious to know how the play was received. The play abounds with allu-sions which may be made to appear protests against ex-isting political institutions. Several people paid 900 france for a single seat.

for a single seat.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

An aunouncement is made in the Moniteur that Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the International Monetary Convention. This may indicate that the breach between he cousin the Emperor and himself has been healed, and that he will no longer decline to figure in public positions.

AUSTRIA.

REVISION OF THE CONCORDAT.

It is asserted positively that the Austrian Government intends to make a proposal for a revision of the Concordat. The matter, however, will not be brought forward until the appointment of a Minister of Ecciesiastical Affairs.

It is expected that in the absence of Baron Beust, who will go to Paris with the Emperor, Count. Taaffle will be appointed to discharge the duties of Minister.

GERMANY.

The Doubled of Copenhagen, in its French review, says that the guarantees demanded by Prussia for the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, form only a subordinate part of the question. The negotiations in reality turn upon the recovery of Alsen and Duppell. The writer points out that the Danish Government could not possibly withdraw behind the national lines so plainly marked out by the elections to the North German Parliament. The Schleswig Danes (says the Dupbled) would prefer the common lot of slavery until the great day of liberation should come.

beration should come.

The Paris Fateis says that although the Schleswig question may have become wearisome to the public, yet the Danes still command the entire sympathy of the French.

HUNGARY. PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL PARTY AND OF THE MINISTRY.
The party constituting the Left in the Hungarian

Diet have issued a programme of their policy, in which they advocate a constitutional modification of the law on common affairs, the maintenance of the independence of the country, the autonomy of the comitats, the satisfac-tion of the wishes of the different nationalities in Huntion of the wishes of the different nationalities in Hun-gary, and general democratic progress. In today's sti-ting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Baron Eörvos, in reply to M. Deak, promised that immediately after the recess the Government would bring in bills re-ferring to the position of the several nationalities, and relative to the union of Transylvania with Hungary, the connecipation of the Jews from civil and political dis-abilities, and to the naturalization of foreigners.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of June 21, Signor Ferraris presented the Report of the Committee upon the bill for levying an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical property. The report is fixed for discussion after the Badget. The following are the proposals of the Committee: The unification and extension of the laws for the suppression and conversion of all ecclesiastical property excepting only such as may belong to the parishes. An extraordinary tax of 30 per cent is to be levied on all the ecclesiastical property converted. All landed property of the Church is to become the property of the State, and be managed and sold by provincial commissioners, who will be superintended by a central commission. The duty of the latter will also be to control the financial operation, to fix the sale price of estates as well as to issue mortgage bonds, specially guaranteed and redeemable at par in 15 years. This operation is to be continued until the advance of 400,000,000 of lite on the value of these estres can be obtained. In conclusion, the report points out the necessity first these financial operations should be accompanied by the strictest economy, combined with a reform of the system of public accounts and of the collection of the taxes, and with an improvement of the ordinary budget by means of new taxes.

Gen. Garibaldi, on receipt from the Students' Committee of Bologna of his appointment as honorary member, returned the following reply: "Rome, the siave of tyranny—as you say—and polluted by the embraces of the priest knows well that I shall not fall in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janicaius in that city, I desire above all to return there, and to share in the deliverance of that sanctnary of Italian glories. And you, generous youths, you will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing, since the question to be dealt with is one of Liberty or of Slavery for the whole of Italy."

At a public sensitory hold in Rome on Thursday, attended by 400 bishops, the Pope delivered an allocution, praising the bishops for their attendance in Rome, and speaking in high terms of the advantages arising from the unity of the clurch. The condemnation of errors pronounced by the allocation of October, 1865, was confirmed, and the Pope expressed a wish to convoke as soon as possible an Alcumenical Council to repair the evils which oppressed the clurch, and to point out the necessary remedies. The Pope concluded by recommending prayers to God and the Virgh Mary for the prosperity of the Church.

The Chamber of Peers approved, by a large majority, the new civil code, the abolition of capital punishment in Pertugal, the penntentanty reform bill, and the laws relating to crimes committed by Portuguese subjects abroad.

RUSSIA.

On June 26 Prince Gortchakoff celebrated his jubilee of fifty years spent in the service of the State, and he was appointed on the occasion Chancellor of the Empire. Senator boude Collins, the originator of the project for laying the Russo-American telegraph line, has arrived here from New-York to submit fresh proposals to the Government for carrying out the project.

We find the following in one of the Viceroy's own papers: "We are happy to inform our readers that the Egyptian Government has just decided on founding infant hospitals at Cairo and Alexandria. While the Viceroy thus founds hospitals for poor children, the Sultan orders massacres of the Candiates. The news from Crete gives frightful details of the atracities committed by the Turks. Omer Pasha parts to fire and sword every village he enters in triumph. These horrors Europe sees and is appreciating; to-morrow she will punish for them. Let us only point out that the Egyptian troops not yet returned from Candia, no longer take any part in the operations in progress."

CHINA.

Hong-Kong, May 30.—Markets unchanged. Total experts of tea to this date 116,625,000 pounds. Exchange on London, Bankers' bills, 4/4. Shaxonaf, May 24.—No business in tea or silk. Ex-SHANGHAI, May 24.—N change on London, 6/11.

MEXICO. NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- The report that Gens. Vega and Lozado intend attacking Mazatlan is false. Lozado refused to assist Vega, and maintained an inde-Lozado refused to assist vega, and maintained an inde-pendent position. Lower California correspondence says Dartin's raiders are all captured except two, and quiet was restored. The community feel more confidence in the Government than for a long time. The Superior Tribunal of Mazatrian declines to hear the case of Dartin, and denies the right of a civil trial, and advises the Gov-ernment to try him by court-martial. THE EXECUTION OF SANTA ANNA NOT CREDITED AT

THE MEXICAN LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Senor Romero does not credit the rumor that Gen. Santa Anna was shot at Shal on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Romero received an official letter from the Governor of the State of Yucatan, dated at Mar from the Governor of the State of Yucatan, dated at Marida on the 21st ultimo, stating that Gen. Santa Anna was arrested at Sisal on the 11th, and sent the next day to Campeachy, to be kept there until President Juarez should dispose of him. The Governor of Campeachy in an official letter, dated on the 18th, states that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived there, and that he would be kept in prison accordingly. There is, therefore, no probability that he had been fried from the 18th to the 28th ultimo, and much less that he would have been shot.

TORONTO, July 8 .- Major-Gen. Stisted, C. B., was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor at Ontario, at noon to-day. The Hon. Vice Chancellor Van Konghnot, assisted by Chancellors Mowat and Spragge, administered the oath of office, and the ceremony was conducted with

oath of office, and the ceremony was conducted with much pomp and circumstance.

It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts, who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years penal servitude in the Provincial Penilentiary, will be pardoned in honor of the Union of the Provinces. Among those to whom Royal elemency will be extended is Rev. J. McMa-han, and four others.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN PRANCISCO, July 5.—The steamship Continen tal, from Mazatlan, June 24, with \$22,000 in frequence arrived to-day. She left in port the U.S. steamer Suwa

The suits against the ships Garland and Effeu Southard, by this State, for the violation of the possenger act, have been withdrawn, the consigness having compromised with the Commissioners of Emigration. THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

San Francisco, July 7 .- Work on the Central Pa ific Railroad is being pushed forward with energy, and t is expected to be completed over the mountains in November. Sixteen thousand workmen are engaged in grading from Cisco to Truckee Summit, and a tunnel 1,650 grading from Cisco to Truckee standing, and a tunner 1,500 feet long will be finished in August. Large orders have been sent East by the Company for cars and locomotives. The business of the road this year was largely in excess of last year, the gross carnings for June being \$122,000 in coin. The recent strike of the Chinese laborers only caused a anspension of work for one day. The workment transact their labor on the former terms, the Company marking to concession.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—The Constitutional Conrention met at 7:30 p. m., Charles J. Folger, President pro

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Maryland Constitutional Convention accepting the proposition to exchange documents.

Mr. FERRY (Rep.) presented the potition of the citizens of Otsego Connity for a liquor prohibition clause.

By Mr. FGWLER-Of the citizens of Peterboro for equal suffrage.

By Mr. FGWLER—Of the citizens of Peterboro for equal suffrage.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. COCHRAN (Dem.)—That it be referred to the Committee on Militin and Military Afairs to consider the availability of the following:

First: In the organization of the National Guard of this State, a list of reserve officers shall be included, to be composed of officers of the National Guard who have served cantinnously for two years in the same grade; and of United States Volunteer officers who have been honorably mustered out of the United States service, and who are new or may become citizens of the State.

Second: Officers entitled to positions on the National Guard Reserve list, which shall be commissioned as officers of the National Guard Reserves by the Governor on their application to him, and shall have rank usual to the highest held previously by them by brevet, or otherwise in the National-Guard, State of New-York, or in the Volunteer service of the United States, in the time of peace shall be at liberty to resign from the same at their pleasure.

Third: National Guard reserve officers shall be exempt.

pleasure. Third: National Guard reserve officers shall be exempt from all military duty, except such as they may be placed upon by the direct orders of the Governor.

Fourth: National Guard reserve officers, when placed temporarily on any important military duty, shall receive the pay and allowances of United States army officers of the same gradies, while actually engaged upon such military service.

Fifth: Military Guard reserve officers shall be entitled to wear a badge of honor upon the breast, to be prescribed by the Governor. In fixing the number of the National Guard, the Legislature shall specify that the same shall be exclusive of the National Guard reserve officers. Referred.

same shall be exclusive of the National Guard reserve officers. Referred.

By Mr. LEE (Rep.)—That the Committee on Canals be instructed to examine and report the propriety of inserting a clause in the Constitution, prohibiting the Legislature from granting extra compensation to any and all parties contracting to do we've for the State; or, to pass any law authorizing any other body or board to award extra compensation for the same. Referred.

Also, that the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report to this Convention, at his earliest convenience, the number and amount of awards paid by him, or his predecessors in office, from 1866 to 1866, inclusive, as extra compensation to contractors for labor and materials furnished to the State, by what authority said awards were made, and when they were paid. Tabled, under the rule.

rule.

By Mr. GOULD (Rep.)—That the Committee on the Bill of Rights be requested to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the right to testify among the natural rights of mankind. Referred.

of mankind. Referred.

By Mr. BAFTO (Dem.)—That it be referred to the Committee on Education to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and devolving the duties of said office upon the Secretary of State; or, in case that this is not deemed expedient, to make said office elective by the people for a learn of three years. Referred. three years. Referred.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE. A man named Peter Donahue was arrested, yester-

day, in Newark, charged with taxing committed an atto-cious assault upon his sister-in-law, who resides at No. 32 Scribner's-lane, and of an attempt to ravish her. The woman was so badly injured by the brutal treatment she received that she was unable to leave her home. She was therefore visited yesterday by one of the Folice Jus-tices, before when she made allidavit that Donahue came to her house, throw her upon the floor, and choked her and tried to violate her person; and that but for the op-portune arrival of a neighbor he would have accomplished his purpose.

arrested and committed to answer.

Great exestement and indignation was eaused in the village and town of Greenbush on Saturday by the perpetration of a beastly outrage by a negro on the person of a daughter of Mr. David Wands, a Well-known farmer and malls dealer, residing a low mides case of the village. The negro, who had been employed as a farm laborer by Mr. Wands for some time, was on Friday evening last sent to Albany, with a horse and buggy, to bring home Miss W., who was on a visit to some friends. The fellow became intoxicated, and while in that condition committed an assault on the girl and attempted to violate her person, when near her father's residence. She resisted and screamed sufficiently to attract the attention of some neighbors, who rau to her assistance, when the negro fled. The people were so much excited over the affair that they talked pretty strongly of Lynch law.

CAPIURE OF BURGLARS IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE. CAPTURE OF BURGLARS IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

At 24 o'clock a. m. yesterday, Detective Officer Kennally heard a noise in Messes. Blxby & Co.'s bonded warehouse at No. 58 Greenwich st. No sign of a burglary was visible from the front of the building, but on reaching the rear, a window on the first floor was found open. The assistance of Roundsman McKelvey and other officers was then procured, the building surrounded, and two officers were dispatched to the roof to cut off the escape of the theyes in that direction. When all these arrangeofficers were dispatched to the roof to cut off the escape of the thieves in that direction. When all these arrangements had been perfected, Policemen Kennally and Hays entered the building and the thieves starfed for the roof. Arrived there, they were captured by the officers who at once took them to the Liberty-st. Police Station. They gave the names of Laurence Griffit, Thomas Burns, and John Williams. On the first floor of the warchouse were found several feed bags, containing 37 pieces of silk, the contents of two large cases, valued at \$12,000, owned by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. Several offor cases had been opened, and a portion of their contents removed. None of the property had been taken from the building. The prisoners say that they entered the warehouse at about midnight, having wenehed off the content iron bar from the skylight, broken the glass, and then lowered themselves by ropes to the floor beneath.

THE MONTAUK ANSURANCE EOBBERY.

THE MONTAUK INSURANCE ROBBERY.

Yesterday the examination in the case of Ephraim Patterson, who was arrested for having offered for redemption two coupons of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's bonds, which were stolen from the Montauk Insurance Company's safe at No. 22 Court st., Brooklyn, on the night of April 4, 1866, was before Justice Hogan at the Tombs. Mr. William Ellsworth, President of the Montauk Insurance Company, charged that the prisoner stole the bonds from the office of the Company, Mr. Charles B. Gilpin, Secretary of the Miwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, estimed that Patterson offered him for redemption two of the stolen coupons, for which he caused his arrest. The further examination of the case was then adjourned until this afternoon. In the mean time the accused is confined in the Tombs in default of \$10,000 bail. He is a native of Maine, aged 41 years, lives at No. 323 West Thirty-ninth-st., and is a commission merchant. demption two coupons of the Milwaukee and St. Paul

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Yesterday morning in Laurens-st., Policeman Setor arrested Samuel Sutton, a colored porter, aged 30 years, the charge being that he stabbed and killed Casar Za-briskle, also colored, at a pic-nic of the colored residents of Bergen County, N. J., on the 5th inst. The accused was taken back to New-Jersey.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A BOY. A fracas occurred Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, in Hoboken, between Edward Marron, aged 15 years, and John Glenstein, aged 18, in which the latter was killed by an unlucky blow from a stone. Marron resides at No. 18; East Houston-st., New-York. An inquest was held last night, and Marron was committed for trial in default of \$6,000 ball.

STABBING AN OFFICER.

John Gardner, having been arrested in Hoboken, late on Sunday night, attempted to stab the officer, John Malloyens, who made the arrest. The knife cut through the coat and scratched the flesh. The officer refused to prosecute and the prisoner was discharged.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A POLICE OFFICER.

At 6 o'clock last evening while one section of the officers of the Fifth Precinct were drawn up in line in officers of the Fifth Precinct were drawn up in line in front of the desk in the Station-House, preparatory to going out on post, Roundsman Miles De Shays distributed to them a copy of a new order for their future guidance. As he was about to hand a copy to Officer Stephen W. Smyth, that individual drew a six-barreled revolver and pointing it at the roundsman, snapped the weapon. Fortunately it failed to explode. Smyth again cocked the weapon, but before he could use it he was soized by Officers Grimsar and Wallace, and secured. The only reason that can be assigned for the assault is the fact that on Wednesday last he was tried by the Roard of Police Commissioners on charges preferred by Roundsman De Shay of being absent from the Station-House for six hours, while on reserve duty, and for having failed to patrol his post for the space of one hour. Capt. Petty also states that he has been of intemperate habits for some time past.

THE ESCAPED MAINE STATE PRISON CONVICES A.

THE ESCAPED MAINE STATE PRISON CONVICTS() Augusta, Me., July 8.-Two stores were broken burglars were tracked ten udles; and to willow four miles of West Waterville, when all trace was lost lits supposed they are the State Prison convicts who looks juil here on Sunday morning. Every effort is being made to retake them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—8. Wagner's pawn-broker's office was robbed last uight of \$10,000 in money and jewelry.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 8 .- A gang of thieves have been operating for the past two months along the Louisville operating for the past two months along the Lomsvite, New-Albany, and Chicago Railroad. The scene of their operations extends from Salem to Lafayette. Their latest robberies were committed at Cloverdale, Carpenterville, and Gosport. No arrests have yet been made, though over 20 bold robberies have been committed.

THE VERRILL MURDER CASE.

verraled the motion to set aside the verdict in the Ver rell murder case, and the case goes up to the Fall term of the Court, when the exceptions will no argued. Harris, the negro, was sentenced. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CITIZENS AT LOUISA COURT

HOUSE-THE REPUBLICAN PARTY INDORSED. RICHMOND, Va., July 8.-A meeting of citizens has een held at Louisa Court-House, at which resolution were adopted advising cooperation with the Republicacandidate for the President, and for members of Congress from Virginia, who have an unbroker Union record. Clayton Coleman, James K. Pendieton, and other influential citizens were on the Committee on Resolutions. A special dispatch to The Richmond Whig says the meeting was composed of

Under the appropriation of Congress, 2,686 rations were sated in Kichmond last week.

influential citizens, and the resolutions are to be forward

ed to both Houses of Congress.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S ELECTION PROCLAMATION JULIER GANTT WITHDRAWS HIS CIRCULAR-THE FRANKLIN

xpected proclamation appeared this morning. It ommands the Commissioner of Registration to appoint open and hold elections on the first Thursday in August and to make returns as vouched for by said clerks and out separate poll-books, record the votes, and send them to the Executive and State Departments, as a provision against neglect of duty on the part of the Sheriffs. He concludes by ordering the commander of the State gnard to arrest Judge Gautt, Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee, or any of said committee or its agents, if they shall persist in their efforts to defeat the execution of the franchise law as construed by him; and also break up and disperse all assemblages—he having his view the holding of lifegal elections or the defeat of any regular election. Judge Ganft and the Central Conservative Committee and, previous to the appearance of the County Courts to appoint judges and clerks of election, and advised all to conform to the Governor's construction of the franchise law though believing it wrong. No collision is likely to grow out of the subject.

There have been further deaths among the wounded at Franklin. Conservatives from that place declare that the shooting was commenced by the Colored Loyal Leaguars, and that other facts showing the origin of the affair will be proved. Gen. Carter has gone there and will have the affair fully investigated. out separate poll-books, record the votes, and send them

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE TIME FOR REGISTRATION EXTENDED. CHARLESTON, July 8 .- Gen. Sickles has postponed be period of registration until definite action is taken by Congress on the subject, declaring who are and who ar not entitled to register.

In the United States Court to-day eloquent cologiums on Judge Wayne were delivered by Judge Bryan and exJudge Magrath, after which the Court adjourned.

THE CASE OF THE MURDERER JONES. NEW-ORLEANS, July 8 .- Judge R. B. Jones, the sephew of Wells, who was arrested for the murder of the montst, Stauffer, has been brought to this city by the military and placed in the police jail of this parish for safe keeping where he is now confined

Finaders has just received from Gov. Fenton of New York a requisition for the same R. B. Jones, upon the charge of his having obtained goods under false pretenses in the State of New-York. The requisition of Gov. Fenton is a little too late; but should Judge Jones escape the penalty of his crimes here, then the requisition of Gov. Fenton may have a chance.

At the recent State Convention of the Alaino Reublicans of Georgia, the following resolutions were usus

whereas, We, humbly acknowledging our dependence upon an overruling Providence, who shapes the destines of men and nations, thank Almighty God for having, through agencies and instrumentalities in Itis wisdom selected, preserved our Government when its deepest foundations were being shaken by the mighty upheavings of the recent Rebellion. And,

Whereas, The loyal men of Georgia desire the earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed condition of the country; and, whereas, we believe that the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace, that patriotism should be exalted as a virtue, and it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people; and, whereas, those who as

Resolved, That we adopt the mane of the curselves in all with the National Republican party of the Union, at the unconditional support of the union of these States. Resolved, That we piedge our hearly support to the construction measures of the Congress of the Union.

all citizens, without regard to their political succedents.

Resolved. That the Union Republican party of the State of Georgia pledges itself to maintain the free and legal rights of all men, and we will abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, in electing to office those men only who can comply, in all respects, with the requirements of the acts of Congress, and who prefer the Government of the United States to any other that could be framed.

Resolved. That we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our high admiration and esteem for Major-Gen. John Pope, commanding this District, and of corduily indorsing his wise, partiotic, and statesmanlike administration of the reconstruction laws, with assurances on our part that he shall, at all times, have the encouragement and support of the Union Republican party in Georgia, in his further endeavors to institute a loyal and legal government for our beloyed State.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE REPORTED HOSTILITIES OF THE ORACES DIS-

CREDITED. WASHINGTON, July S .- The telegraphic reports from Topeka via St. Louis, representing the Little Osage Indians to be on the war path, are not credited here. A letter has been received in this city, dated on the Osage letter has been received in this city, dated on the OssayIndian lands, in Southern Kansas, June 2s, four dayslater than the letter of Gen. Kelley to Gov. Crawford, in
which no mention whatever is made of any trouble. It
is an established fact that at this season of the year the,
Osages leave their villages for their annual buffalo hant,
and this is thought to be the origin of the report that
they are on the war path. The Indian Bureau has not
received any information from their agents in regard to
these reports, and they have been heretofore folly adviced
when troubles have occurred.

A WINE CASE IN BOSTON. Boston, July 8 .- A case of considerable interest ame up for trial to-day before Judge Lowell and a jury. of the United States District Court, involving a quantity of sherry wine imported from Cadiz, Spain, in 1865, and consigned to B. Clart & Co. of this city. The wine was seized by the Collector for alleged attempt to import it on a false invoice of its value, thereby defrauding the Government. Clart & Co. are not implicated in the transaction, the parties to the alleged fraud being the winemerchant in Cadiz. It is said a large amount of money is indirectly involved in the issue. The trial will probably occupy several days.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8 .- The grand opening ball of the season comes off this year at the Union Hotel, next

Thursday evening, July 11. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion. ACCIDENTS. EXPLOSION ON AN OIL LAMP.

KINGSTON, C. W., July 8 .- A coal-oil lamp expleded t the house of Edward Mooney last evening, and barned Miss Mooney so badly that she died this morning from the effect of the burns. Her brother, and four other per-

MAN KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER BALLBOAD. The 4:45 train from Albany, just before reaching Hudson, ran over a man lying asleep on the track, in stantly killing him. The unfortunate man was Thomas Marshall, an employe of the road and a relident of this City. He had been sent back from a wood train, stopping at Stockport to "flag" the expected up train, and lying down on the other track, it is supposed, fell aslesp.

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT PLEETWING

Boston, July 8.-The yacht Fleetwing of New-York, Capt. Scabury, from Cowes May 26, put into New Bedford yesterday. She reports, for the first ten days after leaving the English Channel, had heavy westerly gales; since that, light westerly winds and calms.

Mr. D. Richards has recently produced several fine works in sculptured marble, which he has put or exhibition at the Produce Exchange. LEWISTON, Me., July 8,-Judge Walton to-day

A match between the Olympic and Eclaric labor Paterson, on Saturday, consider her victory for